

Cut the "Eat" Out of "Wheat"

THE PATRIOTIC PLEDGE

Ky., 1918

I have a family of _____ persons living at my house. I have on hand _____ pounds of wheat flour. I agree that in my home we will not use more than six pounds of wheat products in thirty days for each person, including flour, crackers, Victory bread, macaroni, etc., until the next harvest comes in August. I agree to hold at my home all wheat flour which I have on hand over a thirty days' supply for my family on the ration of six pounds per month per person, and to dispose of such surplus as the United States Food Administration may direct in the interest of national safety. If my surplus flour is given to the Government, I am to be paid what it cost me.

I make and sign this pledge as an American citizen to aid in the winning of the war.

Name _____

P. O. Address _____

To Nation's Women, from Our Men in France

Men's thoughts become serious when they face death in the trenches. Life and the things of life take on new values, new meanings. There is a re-casting of appraisals. Things that in the superficial, careless days of peace and safety and comfort appeared of little account are seen in a new light. Other things that seemed important become of like account.

From a man who went to France as a member of the Red Cross Mission months ago and who has since returned for duty in that stricken land, the Rev. Robert Davis, of Englewood, N. J., comes the following message addressed "To the Women of America from American Men in France," a message which this magazine considers it a high privilege to give to the world: To the Women of America from American Men in France.

It is a still Sunday afternoon, in a still clean valley, the first Sunday of the Expeditionary Force in their permanent camp. The church bells are ringing back home, in the white churches of the villages, in the stone churches on city corners, and you are entering your places, where we have in other times sat beside you, where we, as little boys, rested our sleepy heads on your comfortable laps, you mothers, where we stood beside you and held your singing book when we were first married, you wives, where we watched you shyly as you bowed down prayer, you girls of golden hopes.

This is no letter of one to one, but to all you Women of America from the total heart of your men in France, who love and need you as we never did in careless times. We wonder whether you are thinking of us as constantly as we are thinking of you. You never seemed so loyal and so gentle, so unspeakably patient as you do now. We have criticized you and disregarded your wishes for us. We have forgotten the little courtesies dear to you and have hidden our honest feelings about you. Worst of all, we have lied to you and have murdered love. But that is all past. Now we know that you are the most wonderful people in the world, you women of America. We know that we belong together, you and we, and that it is you and we against

the world, you there and we here, but one family.

You remember how we used to track mud on your kitchen floor? Oh, how clean would be our shoes if we could draw up to your kitchen tables now! We used to scold when the food was burned. Somehow, we feel that we would be easier to live with, if we got home. We believe that we will never ask anything else of God if we all can be brought together again, the way we used to be, with our duty met and our world safe.

We lie awake at night in the barns where we are billeted and hate ourselves for the times that you have cried when you smelt liquor on us. We want you to know of all the unspoken prayers now being made for your forgiveness.

It is chiefly for your sake, you Women of America, that we are going to see this thing through. Some of us came to escape routine, or for adventure or because we had failed and ran away from it. But that, too, is past. Now we know that we are in this thing for the sake of America, and about all there is to America for us is you. Love us all you can.

Every day the signal to move East gets nearer. It is life marking off the days on a calendar, this heavy expectancy. We are told that this first little Division is going to be sacrificed to lift French morale. So be it. There will be blunders of amateur officers, of short supplies. There will be deadly mechanical precision of mitrailleuses aimed at us with three behind them. So be it. We want you to know that we know these things and that at the same time we are thinking of you.

At times like this Sunday afternoon, a pensive gentleness settles over a camp. It is very different from the easy activity of week days. No one wants to quarrel. One has an instinct to share. One thinks repeatedly: "What would you do for a man who is going to die in three months?" and you know that you would do anything for him except fight him.

Women of America, we cannot put into words the pride and homage and trust that your men in France have for you.

—Forbes' Magazine

IN OUR OWN STATE

The Sun Oil Company has brought in another well on the Smyth farm in Lee County, which is estimated as good for twenty barrels.

Thirty-five young men of Lancaster and Garrard County left Lancaster for Camp Taylor, Louisville, for military duty.

Two soldiers charged with desertion were arrested yesterday morning at the home of their parents in Caldwell County and will be returned to Camp Zachary Taylor.

Clark County Hempgrowers' Association has sold 100,000 pounds of hemp to Eastern parties for 15 cents a pound.

The Southwestern Oil Company will drill two offset wells on the Foreka lease in Lee County. These will offset Dan Frailey, of the Eastern Oil Company, and Carson and Veech No. 1 on the Powell, fa.m.

Two Kentuckians are mentioned in the latest casualty list, containing twenty-eight names. They were Maj. Samuel M. Wilson, prominent attorney of Lexington, wounded, and Troy Mullins, of Haldeman, killed.

Government fixed prices of coal to the public will be reduced soon as a result of an agreement reached between the Fuel and Railroad Administrations, under which the railroads will pay more for coal than they have paid in the past.

The movement of the 17,000 drafted men ordered to Camp Zachary Taylor began Saturday with the arrival of 5,000 men from three States—Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. The Ohio selects are the first men from the Buckeye state sent to Camp Zachary Taylor.

The seventy-third annual commencement exercises of the Kentucky Military Institute were held Friday when the members of the graduating class were presented with their diplomas and commissions.

Federal Food Administrator Fred M. Sackett has heard the cases of six Kentucky flour millers who were called before him to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked.

Approximately 3,200 selective service eligibles will be added to the draft here on June 5, when Louisville and Jefferson County registers the young men who have attained the age of 21 since June 5, 1917. Arrangements already have been made for the enrollment of the new select eligibles and in most of the districts places of registration selected.

News from the Pine Mountain section brings information of the death there of Uncle William Creech, veteran citizen, aged about eighty. Although illiterate, Uncle William spent much of his declining days in church and school work, having made possible the establishment of the Pine Mountain Settlement School, donating the grounds and much of the money necessary for buildings.

Kentucky's Greatest Accomplishment

The greatest accomplishment of her people during these years of contention against the organized liquor interests of Kentucky, however, is not that 81 per cent of her population lives in dry territory and that 96 per cent of her territory is dry, but that during these years of contention and education and agitation, the Kentucky people have come to have a correct measure of the evil effects of the liquor traffic not only on her individual and home life, but as seen in her industrial and economic life, and above all as seen in the pernicious influences of the organized liquor interests in their effort to dominate the governmental interests of the state.

More than 2,000,000 members of American fighting forces are now insured by the United States Government, and approximately 11,000 applications are being received daily. Application for insurance must be made within 120 days after joining the service.

53 U. S. TROOPS DIE WHEN SHIP IS TORPEDOED

British Transport Moldavia Is Sent Down by U-Boat in the Channel.

MEN KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Victims Were Members of Company B, Fifty-Eighth United States Infantry, Fourth Division—Soldiers Were Asleep at Time.

London, May 27.—The German submarine which torpedoed the British steamer Inniscarra was sunk by an American destroyer shortly afterward, it was announced. Prisoners from the submarine have been landed.

Washington, May 27.—The war department gave out the names of 53 members of Company B, Fifty-eighth United States infantry, Fourth division, missing from the torpedoed British steamer Moldavia.

Few details of the tragedy of the Moldavia have been disclosed. The American soldiers missing are believed to have been sleeping when the vessel was attacked. The attack came early Thursday morning and the submarine succeeded in getting away unseen. According to survivors, the Moldavia was near the southeast coast of England on her way to an English port.

Escorting destroyers rescued the survivors who had fallen into line on the deck of the ship immediately after the torpedo struck near the bridge. The soldiers lost all their belongings. Soldiers Were Asleep.

London, May 27.—Captain Johnson, an American infantry officer, who was on board the Moldavia, gave a Daily Telegraph representative this account of the sinking.

"The ship was struck just forward of the engines on the port side. All the troops were in their bunks sleeping in their uniforms. There was a loud explosion and then the ship's whistle was blown, which was a signal for everybody to come on deck. The men had been assigned to particular boats and boat drill had been held every day. The men assembled in perfect order. Their discipline was splendid, the best I ever saw."

"The Moldavia listed to port, but righted itself and ran on for about 15 minutes to avoid being hit again. Then it began to sink steadily. Orders were given to lower the boats and rafts and we got off."

"Destroyers had been circling around us all the time and as soon as the Moldavia was struck they dropped several depth charges. No second torpedo was fired and we saw nothing of the submarine. We remained in the life boats until the ship sank, when we were taken on board the destroyers."

"As soon as the men got aboard the boats and rafts they began singing and laughing and when the ship sank they gave three cheers."

"Of the 56 missing, two are corporals and the others privates. I believe all were killed by the explosion."

Less than a quarter of an hour after the Moldavia had been torpedoed virtually every man had gone over the sides of the vessel into the life boats.

Edwin and Clyde Bosley of North Troy, Vt., leaped from the deck and were drowned. Had it not been for this the losses which are given officially as 56 American soldiers, would have been confined to those killed by the explosion of the torpedo. The Bosley brothers were on guard when the ship was struck. There was a sharp list, and they evidently believed she was turning over. Search was made for them, but they were not seen after they jumped overboard.

Huns Shift Sunken Ship.

The Germans have succeeded in shifting the concrete-laden cruiser Vindictive, sunk in the harbor of Ostend on May 10 by British raiding forces.

The Vindictive, according to the Times, is now lying close alongside the eastern pier, leaving a passage about 30 feet wide. This is enough to allow destroyers to go in and out, but, nevertheless, the Germans are not using the harbor.

Unsuccessful attempts have been made by the Germans to dredge a passage between the two old cruisers sunk in the harbor of Zeebrugge. A German destroyer, sunk this week by bombs dropped by British naval airmen, lies close to the cruisers.

The basin at Bruges, which is connected with both Ostend and Zeebrugge, is full of German shipping, but the canal is not being used.

The Treasury Department has extended to Great Britain an additional credit of \$75,000,000, making the total American loans to that country \$2,795,000,000, and the total to all belligerents \$5,363,850,000.

ANDREW JACKSON



Andrew Jackson, great-grandson and namesake of the famous general and president, Andrew Jackson, who fought in the war of 1812 and won the battle of New Orleans, is now a sergeant in the United States army. His father, too, was a soldier, fighting on the side of the South in our Civil war.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES TO RECEIVE INCREASE

TO AFFECT NEARLY 2,000,000 MEN
—ORDER APPLIES TO ALL
OF 164 SYSTEMS.

Suggestions of Wage Body Carried Out, But Hours of Work Are Not To Be Reduced—Retroactive to Last January 1.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—General pay increases for nearly two million railroad employees were announced by Director General McAdoo, retroactive to last January 1, carrying out substantially recommendations of the Railway Wage Commission. The aggregate of the increases probably will be more than \$300,000,000 a year, half of which will be distributed within a few weeks as back pay in lump sums ranging from about \$100 to nearly \$200 each. The Director General departed from the Wage Commission's recommendations in the following particulars:

The principle of the basic eight-hour day is recognized, but owing to exigencies of the war situation, hours of employment are not actually reduced and overtime is to be paid pro rata; future readjustments of pay are to be made on the basis of eight hours.

In addition to the ordinary scale of increase, day laborers, employed mainly on track work, are to get at least 2½ cents an hour more than they received last December 31. A minimum of 55 cents an hour is established for the shop trades including machinists, boiler makers and blacksmiths; and women are to receive the same pay as men for the same work, and negroes are to get the same as white men for similar employment.

To work out a multitude of inequalities of pay among employees doing similar work in different localities, and other injustices caused by varying rules of employment and certification of organization, the Director General created a new Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions, consisting of three labor representatives and three railway executives, which will conduct extensive investigations and recommend wage and other employment changes.

All increases now ordered will be determined according to a percentage scale, based on pay received in December, 1915, and any increases which have been allowed within that time will be deducted. In many cases raises in pay in the last two and a half years are about equal to the increases now approved, and consequently those employees will get little or no more.

To correct just such situations, when injustices are apparent, will be one of the principal duties of the new wage board, whose creation was suggested by the Railway Wage Commission. In no cases are wages to be reduced.

Many Houses Destroyed.

Sidney N. Y.—Fourteen houses and a large novelty factory were destroyed by fire here.

Food Riots and Labor Disorders.

London.—Food riots and local labor revolts in various parts of Russia are reported by the Moscow correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. The situation is pictured as most serious at Nishni-Novgorod (Central Russia). In Moscow the 10,000 workers employed by the Sormovo works adopted a resolution urging a consistent assembly and denouncing the Soviets. They declared a one-day strike. Through-out various provinces, notably Volynia and Podolia, the peasants are destroying the crops and plantations.

WORLD NEWS

The English transport, Moldavia, with American soldiers on board on their way across the Channel to France, was torpedoed on Saturday, and about fifty of the number are reported missing. The loss of life was not due to drowning but must have come from the explosion of the torpedo. The greater part of the persons on board were rescued, and there was perfect discipline.

The relation between Argentina and Chile has been growing more friendly of late. The former country has sent a number of representatives to a celebration of the independence of Chile from Spanish rule. Such occasions are notable events in these days. Chile has been the most pro-German of all the South American countries up to the present.

Various reports have been in circulation for sometime in regard to the death of Von Hindenburg, the leading German general. They came from prisoners taken, and have been quite generally discredited. A report comes from Switzerland that he is in a hospital at Strassburg, suffering from typhoid fever. Such reports, however, must be received with caution.

Lloyd George, the English prime minister, in a speech recently said that at the present time the amount of tonnage being built exceeds that being destroyed by submarines, and, on the other hand, the number of submarines destroyed is larger than the number being built by the Germans.

There has been considerable activity along the line of the Italian frontier during the week. The Austrian troops have attacked at several points, both in the mountain region of the North and along the Piave river. In all cases they were driven back, in some places with considerable loss of life.

The position of President Wilson, in regard to Russia, is coming to be generally adopted by the Allies. It is being realized that the cause for which the war is being fought would not be accomplished if Russia were left to her own fate and should be so divided as to count for little among the nations. The policy must be one of patience; and every opportunity that arises must be grasped to aid in that direction.

A recent conference between Emperor William, of Germany, and Emperor Charles, of Austria-Hungary, has served to unite them more firmly together, and, for the time at least, shatters any hope of a division between them. The ruler of Saxony insisted on being present also, which is significant of the desire of the smaller states of Germany to have some voice in affairs.

On Monday the fighting on the western front was so hard that it seems to be a renewal of the drive. The movement was much wider than at first, extending over a long line and becoming heavy at points that are new. On this account it is not yet possible to tell whether the goal is the Channel ports once more, or Paris. The big guns are dropping bombs on Paris every fifteen minutes.

It is rumored that Mexico has recalled her representative in Cuba, although the matter is not certain. There has been trouble because Mexico's messenger to Argentina, Signor Fabela, lost some of his papers in Havana while passing thru, and it is supposed they were taken by Cubans. By some the affair is regarded as a thrust at the U. S.

TWO U. S. AVIATORS KILLED

Americans Attached to Flying Corps in France Slain—Machine Falls in Flanders.

Paris, May 27.—Paul Kurty of Philadelphia, an aviator attached to the American flying corps, was killed in action Thursday over the German lines, according to advices reaching here. His machine fell in flames inside the German lines.

Roger Balbiani, another pilot in the American flying corps, also has been killed in action. He formerly was chief of one section of the American field service in Belgium.

The way to waste is neglect—to maintain is to save.

Commencement June 5 -- Next Day Summer School Begins